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TWELVE PAGES.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THE HAGAN-Thomas Keene.
EXPOSITION—Opera from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Hos and Hos."
HAYLINS—"A Royal Fan."
FOUR-Law Dostader's Minstrels.
STANDARD—"Our Royal Visitors."
GERMANIA—Performances Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.
THE HAGAN—Thos. W. Keene.
OLYMPIC—"The Old Homestead."
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Hos and Hos."
HAYLINS—"A Royal Fan."
FOUR-Law Dostader's Minstrels.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Local showers to-night; cooler Sunday morning. Rain has fallen throughout Eastern Texas, Indian Territory, portions of Western Missouri, Arkansas, and in Iowa and Minnesota and the Dakotas; 2.20 inches fell at Kansas City yesterday and last night. This rain is apparently moving outward, and should reach this section to-night or Saturday. Colder weather is approaching from the West behind the storm.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Showers to-night or Saturday; colder.

The campaign of Republican flops goes merrily on.

EVERY chanceller in the Democratic coop is crowing for Cox.

A GOOD-KNOUGH Big Four: Gresham, McVeagh, Cooley and Cox.

If Pete Morrissey goes to the State Senate where will respectable Senators go?

"Your money or your scalp?" says the Administration to the Indian school-marm.

The State Capitol is the wrong place in Jefferson City to send an indicted political heeler.

The only effect of Mr. Ingalls' advocacy of the force bill will be to leave him in the shadow of Mr. Peffer's whiskers.

The local Republican organ says it is time for Republicans to drop over-confidence. If they are not fools how can they help doing this?

DEMOCRATS should keep an eye on those political pals, "Ed" and "Cholly." There are signs that they are preparing to turn a trick on the party.

THE slime which the Old Pretender threw on the crowd which the Old Demander is thrusting into its throat makes the task of eating it exceedingly painful.

MR. BLAINE doubtless feels it unnecessary to speak on the issue of the campaign. He has spoken emphatically on the subject of the McKinley bill.

MR. DEWEY is to speak in Indiana this month. He will doubtless go deeply into the question, "Is clothing cheaper in the British Isles than in the United States?"

SECRETARY NOBLE is the most active member of the Cabinet in campaign work, but he does not explain why he dismissed one public officer for an offense committed by another.

EVERY Republican postmaster knows that he must render political services or make way for somebody who will. Theodore Shidy Roosevelt may as well put away his little pen for this autumn.

It will be as easy to elect a Democratic Congress as a Democratic President, but in the interest of the party let us pray that the majority be reduced a little. The reductions, however, should not be made in Missouri.

THE reward offered by a Buffalo paper for a single instance of an increase in wages caused by the McKinley law has been claimed. The happy man is named Ananias and he is employed by the tin plate men.

OPHIE FARM should be kept in the background in complimentary notices of Col. Whitelaw Reid. Col. Reid has turned his plows and pruning-hooks into swords and guns since he joined the Grand Army of the Republic.

A KENTUCKY doctor asserts that he has discovered a medicine that will "remove the coloring substance from a negro's

blood and make his skin as white as a Caucasian's." This is appalling intelligence to the Republican leaders. Make the black man white and the Republican party would disappear from politics.

WHY doesn't Mr. McKinley have that free-trade Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota called in? States with free trade Governors in 1892 are not likely to vote for Mr. Kinley in 1896.

It is confidently expected that the Welshmen brought into this country to work in the tin plate factories will vote the Republican ticket. It begins to look as if that was the purpose of the McKinley barbarity.

THE reported withdrawal of Ben Clark, if verified, will enable the Democrats to make an aggressive fight instead of a defensive one for their city ticket—provided they nominate the right sort of man for Circuit Attorney.

JOHNNY DAVENPORT complains that the Congressional Investigating Committee is trying to embarrass him. People who are familiar with New York politics have long supposed that an investigation might embarrass Mr. Davenport.

THE effort to bring out Mr. Blaine seems to indicate that Mr. McKinley's self-blinding has not been all that the monopolies expected. The "enemy" doesn't "dismay" worth a cent under Mr. McKinley's eloquence.

THE New York decision sustaining the new apportionment practically assures the Democracy of the Legislature and the retirement of Frank Hiseock from the United States Senate next winter. The Empire State will then be fully represented in that body for the first time in many years.

Who would have supposed, when the summer jubilation of the officeholders over the nomination of Benjamin Harrison was at its height, that their cause would become so desperate that in the autumn they would be begging James G. Blaine to say just a few little words to save the nominee? "Things have changed," truly.

THE bounty-fed sugar planters of Louisiana are paying the best wages ever known to their laborers, but it is noteworthy that they do so only under compulsion. They want no strike this year. It is not known, however, that the field hands are getting their share of the Government plunder. Probably they are not, for holders of unholy gains do not give up any more than they are compelled to.

MANY have wondered why the best speakers and most representative men in the Republican party spend so much time in Pennsylvania making elaborate speeches. The State is bound hand and foot to the plutocrats, and will elect the Republican ticket by a big majority, no matter what happens. But they are not after votes. They want money, and the beneficiaries of class legislation are more numerous in Pennsylvania than anywhere else. Heavy subscriptions follow the visits of persuasive Republicans to Philadelphia.

THE efficiency of the police force under its present management has been demonstrated in a signal manner on several occasions. It is put to the test again in the Josie Simmons murder. Although the locality of the Simmons house enabled the murderer to elude detection the crime was so bloody and brutal that there must be traces somewhere. This city's list of murder mysteries is large enough and we look to Chief Harrigan and his force to keep the record down. The early capture of the villain in this case would be a notable feat in their caps.

THE piercing light of fact has swept away two pleasing illusions within the past few days. One was that the Dalton gang was wiped out, the other that Jim Speers, with his trusty rifle, killed three of them on the fly. Jim Speers has no trusty rifle and did not put bullets through the brains of the Daltons, because Jim Speers does not exist, and the Daltons have robbed another train near Coffeyville. The name of the crack shot of Coffeyville is Kloeher and he is not sure that he scored on any of the desperados. Romance cannot live in this illuminated age.

EVERY development of the Bussey campaign circular sent from the Pension department to old soldiers gives a blacker aspect to the trick. The records now show that the decisions credited to the Cleveland administration, which Bussey declared were inimical to old soldiers, were made under the Harrison administration. The administration is, therefore, guilty not only of misusing departmental authority for political purposes, but of deliberate falsehood in so doing. It is about time for honorable veterans to resist vigorously the disreputable way in which they are used in politics by unscrupulous demagogues.

ANOTHER Lincoln Republican, ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox of Ohio, who was a major general in the war and subsequently Secretary of the Interior under Grant, has come out for Cleveland. It was said by Gov. Morton when Trumbull, Chase and others opposed Grant in 1872, that they represented and controlled only their own votes. But the tidal wave which gave the Democrats an enormous majority in the House in 1874 made it plain that many thousands voters all over the Union were controlled by the same views that brought Trumbull and others over to the Democratic party. When life-

long Republicans like Gresham, Cooley, Cox and MacVeagh come out for Cleveland it is safe to assume that multitudes of Republicans will do the same thing, not as followers of those leaders, but as intelligent and patriotic opponents of the old party's new policy.

PENSION POLICIES.

Probably the most hypocritical of all campaign charges is that brought against Mr. Cleveland for his pension votes. These are held up as evidence of his un-friendliness to the old soldiers and sympathy with the "rebels."

Examined on its merits, however, his course with reference to pensions is more liberal than that of his successor because he exercised some discretion and discriminated between the honest and deserving applicants and the camp followers and other patriots for revenue only. He signed more private pension bills than did any of his Republican predecessors, but he tenaciously held to the belief that the pension list was a roll of honor and should be kept free from all names which would degrade it in the eyes of honest men.

Under Cleveland the veterans of the war were sure that they would not be classed with adventurers and rear-guard warriors. Under Harrison they know that the pension fund is shared by men unworthy the name of soldier and administered by men working in the interest of pension sharks. If the real patriots have a proper pride they will prefer him who guarded their honor rather than the man who sees no difference between the fighter and the skulker.

THE BUTLER "FULL."

The Butler influence has victimized the Democratic party in the nomination of Pete Morrissey for the State Senate in the Thirty-ninth District.

Morrissey is a political protégé of Ed Butler and has undoubtedly earned his reward by faithful service as a boss striker. His record in and out of court renders his candidacy an outrage on the party. He was indicted several times for election and registration frauds, and only escaped punishment on technicalities. He has had his hand deep in the Four Courts mess of disreputable practices. Morrissey in the capitol end of Jefferson City would be a disgrace to the Democrats of St. Louis. It is another case in which heroic measures are demanded to save the local Democracy from humiliation.

The Butler pull dragged the Democratic party almost as deep into the combine mire as the Filley gang forced the Republican party. Its danger has been fully demonstrated to Democrats and citizens of all parties have been warned that the party organizations cannot be trusted to successfully resist vicious influences, although defeated at the primaries. They should be prepared in advance for effectual protest and rebuke at the polls.

NOT THROWN AWAY.

Since the Republican organ have discovered that the Populists have no chance to carry Democratic States they have also discovered that voting for a third party is throwing away votes. This new view of third party voting grows out of the fear that a large number of Republican votes will be thrown away from the Republican party in Western and Northwestern States, where the third party gives great promise of strength.

This organ standpoint cannot be supported in reason. The fact that a vote for a third party is thrown away in the sense that it does not go to the successful ticket should never be established as a ruling consideration. A vote of that sort is a vote for principle. It is a protest against the errors of an old party, which the voter has been unable to correct within its lines. When a citizen finds that he cannot support the policy of the party with which he has been affiliated it is the highest duty of citizenship to aid in defeating it. The most effectual way to do this is to vote for its strongest opponent, but if that party does not suit him he is in conscience bound to select that organization most nearly representing his views and give it his support. The principle of reform in politics would be destroyed if mere success should be made the sole determining basis in the casting of votes.

Thousands of Republicans in the West now find themselves in opposition to latter-day Republicanism. By voting for a third party they may not be able to elect their candidates, but they will record their protest and may accomplish half of their object—the defeat of the party whose policy they oppose. Their votes will not be thrown away.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is not a very thin-skinned man morally, although his excessive vanity sometimes makes him appear sensitive to personal criticism. His course with reference to Raun's doings in the Pension Department is that of a man who identifies morality with success. Just before the Minneapolis convention he used this language to a personal friend: "I am much perplexed as to the best course to pursue. If Raun is removed the Administration must carry the burden of having been obliged to dismiss two Pension Commissioners in a single term. Besides the dismissal of another commissioner will be misconstrued by ex-soldiers everywhere, and my attitude towards them will be misrepresented on every stump in the country."

On being reminded that he might gain more than he would lose he replied: "Perhaps; there's where the perplexity arises. I cannot be sure." There is no word here of his public duty. The question is, "How will my position as a candidate be affected by the dismissal of an

officer known to be corrupt?" Harrison and his fortunes seem to be the only concern of Harrison. His perplexity is laughable, but it is not a laughing matter that such a man is President of the United States.

PRIMARY elections in Kentucky succeeded the rotten convention system, and these in turn have become so rotten that a house-to-house canvass scheme has been adopted, with the result that the canvassers hardly ever found the voter at home. This makes it necessary for the press to appeal to the voter to "stay at home and be canvassed." Fighting bad politics is the hardest work in the world; but let no good man be discouraged.

"When Columbus arrived about 400 years ago the residents became alarmed over immigration, and they have kept it up ever since," says the Baltimore American. The residents who opposed the Columbian immigration were Indians, and it must be conceded that their alarm had some foundation. The noble red man has not flourished under Christopher's liberal scheme.

A KENTUCKY court has decided that a young man's wages may be attached to pay his father's bar bill if the young man is a minor. The courts of Kentucky are not going back on her infant industries, nor do they propose to encourage filial disobedience.

"THIRTY YEARS AMONG THE SOUTH SEA CANIBALS" is the title of a story in Young Folks. It might be supposed that a person who had remained with the cannibals so long would have finally found himself "in their midst."

The Chicago News Record charges that the late poet laureate used the word "none" with a plural verb. Tennyson was a pleasing poet, but it must be confessed that his English was not quite up to the Chicago article.

NOWHERE in the country has more good writing and speaking in behalf of Chicago and the World's Fair been done than in Kentucky. To-day her orators are silent and her inkhorns are dry.

FASHION writers are scribbling about "musquash fur." Musquash fur is nothing but the fur of the muskrat. If fashion is not afraid of squirrel tails, why should it shy at muskrat skins?

THE editor of the *Dent Herald*, a Bohemian paper, has sold out to the Republicans. If the Bohemian subscribers are not all Jews the name of the *Dent* will be *Dennis*.

WHAT profane it is that laureate that he slung the royal family if, at his burying, the heir apparent appeared not, and sayeth aside, "This is not my funeral."

By dying his hair and writing no more about knickerbockers and princelings, Mr. Swinburne might get to be quite a satisfactory laureate.

Why It Is Quiet.

From the New York World.
That is not a bad answer to the question why the presidential campaign is so quiet compared with former years: "Most people have their minds made up."

The questions before the voters are precisely those passed upon by the people in 1880, and again last year.

In the former year the people decided in favor of the Democrats by over 500,000 majority. Last year they repeated their verdict by an aggregate majority in the States voting of 600,000.

This year, in the elections thus far held, the Republicans have everywhere lost at a ratio which, if applied to the whole country, would beat Harrison worse than any candidate has been beaten since 1872.

The people have not changed their minds. They are determined to turn the Republicans out. And they do not need to make much noise or fuss in their preparations to do it.

Why They Speak in Pennsylvania.
From the Philadelphia Times.
Philadelphia or Pennsylvania does not need the eloquence of a McKinley or a Sherman to insure a Republican majority, but money is needed to secure Republican majorities in other States, and it seems to be necessary to import the McKinleys and Shermans to induce the Philadelphia citizens who have prided by a war tariff in time of peace to show their appreciation of the favor by coming down handsomely to maintain the party that has maintained the war tariff.

That was the real motive of the Sherman speech and its effect is yet to be seen.

True Inwardness of Forcibleness.
From the Boston Globe.
The tariff issue and the force bill issue bear a very obvious relation to each other. A policy of taxation which is becoming more and more odious to the general consumer cannot be sustained without resort to corrupt strategy, and the most available plan in the minds of the Republican leaders has seemed to be that of subverting the will of the people by an undue and despotic exercise of the Federal authority.

The conditions which the force bill are natural allies of monopoly. They deserve to be condemned together.

High Prices to Home Buyers.
From the Minneapolis Times.
The true cost of a bottomed kettle for 85 cents in Buenos Ayres for which the regular trust price in the "home market" was \$1.40. A Buenos Ayres housewife is offered an American griddle for 34 cents, which the American housewife must pay 64 cents for. Table-knives for this market are sold to dealers at \$4.30, but dealers for the Buenos Ayres market get the same knives for \$3.75. The same reduction to foreign trade is made by the agricultural implement, the steel rail, the rubber goods and other combines.

A Tidal Wave.
From the Philadelphia Record.
Dr. Chauncey M. Dewey thinks it may be a tidal wave in November, but he is not certain of the direction which the tidal wave may take. Perhaps he is reminded of the great tidal wave of 1892, which took place in the extraordinary political calm and which engulfed the Whig party forever. Dr. Mr. Dewey thinks that the time for the Republican successor of the Whig party has also come.

We Join You in the Racket.
From the Louisville Times.
The indifferent Democrat and "better class" sovereign who fails to qualify himself to vote will be loudest with his complaints. If the elections do not go to suit him; if the citizen who doesn't take enough interest in politics to carry him to the polls should be deprived, not only of the right of suffrage, but of the more highly esteemed and more frequently exercised privilege of talking politics.

A True This Year as Last.
From the Brooklyn Citizen.
Last year the farmers of this country were blessed with large crops and high prices. This, our Republican friends insisted, was due to the McKinley bill and the Republican administration. This year the farmers have

a comparatively short crop and, owing to the large acreage, the prices are practically the lowest for seventy years. Is this also due to protection and the Republican administration? Neither the administration nor the tariff has changed since last year.

MEN OF MARK.

HENRY IRVING is the proud possessor of the old and valuable editions of Shakespeare.

OSGOOD, the fellow who wrote the famous Murchison letter, is still living near Los Angeles.

ALL of the \$10,000,000 royalty on Moody and Sankey's gospel hymns has been devoted to charitable purposes.

A set of first editions of Tennyson was recently sold by Scribner's Sons for \$50. This was before his death.

The Sultan of Morocco owns the most expensive bicycle, the whole of the framework of which is nickel-plated, and cost \$1,000.

ALFRED REDWOOD of New Zealand is an accomplished violinist, and recently purchased a guaranteed stradivarius for \$5,000.

F. B. MILLER, the famous artist, seems to be under 45. He has few lines in his face and not a gray hair in his closely trimmed black locks.

SCIENCE has at last beaten nature. A French scientist has discovered how to make artificial diamonds, which cost more than the real ones.

When any foreign visitor is given audience by the Emperor Mikado, the latter sits on his knees in French, which he speaks well.

One of the great Paris hospitals, out of eighty-three patients who suffered from epilepsy, sixty were found to be the children of drunken parents.

OTTO E. EHRLICH, the well-known German explorer of Africa, has gone to China, and intends to make a long tour of investigation in that country.

This pestilence that people in Persia that the cholera plague is the result of alcoholic stimulants, a tale that is helping the temperance cause wonderfully.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has a salary of \$100,000 per annum, but the expenses of the position are so high as to make a big private fortune a necessity to the appointee.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

THE Duchess de Montpensier, sister of Count Bozenta, whose wife is Mme. Modjeska, is working on a book about Polish celebrities.

The Car has granted \$500,000 for the establishment of a medical school for women near St. Petersburg.

SENATOR SQUIRE'S daughter is only 15, but she has written a volume of poetry and dedicated it to her father.

THERE are about eight hundred women employed in the postal telegraph service of London, or about 25 per cent.

The Empress of Germany is neither beautiful nor majestic, but she is more—she is the ideal German woman and mother.

MRS. PATTI will be said to contain a clause providing for a monster army, full of night-jackets and other strange wares, to be placed near her tomb, and to pay a person to feed and care for them.

ONE of Boston's clubs, the Wintergreen, is composed of women all confessedly over 30. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who would doubtless own up to a decade or two more, is one of its leading spirits.

QUEEN LILLIOKALASI has an income as Queen of Hawaii of \$20,000, and a revenue from the crown lands of \$300,000 more. Her standing army consists of sixty-four men, three of whom are generals.

QUEEN VICTORIA, who has a valuable collection of literary treasures at Windsor Castle, has just purchased a very old manuscript relating to Mary Queen of Scots, and a hymn in the handwriting of Queen Adelaide.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—Ed.)

Cyclers on Street Sprinkling.
Your editorial statement in issue of Oct. 11, that with respect to street sprinkling cyclers cannot be satisfied, ought not to go unchallenged when appearing in a newspaper reaching so many readers as the POST-DISPATCH does. Cyclers can be easily satisfied on the street-sprinkling proposition, as all they have ever asked is that if the asphalt and granite streets must be sprinkled then sprinkle them rationally.

You will find upon inquiry that a large percentage of wheelmen in St. Louis have ridden over the same character of streets for decades and are not complaining about it. In fact, they are not, and nowhere do the same conditions prevail as in St. Louis. The proposition has been examined and studied by young men as capable as any appointee in the Department of Public Works in St. Louis. It is not the sprinkling that is vicious, but the manner in which the dirt and slime is actually removed from the surface of the street that is so obnoxious to wheelmen.

The conditions which we find in St. Louis are filthy: The granite and asphalt pavements are level and without elevated crossings; the surface of the street is uneven and full of holes; the street is moved by a coarse machine broom. The brooms do not take up all the dirt, but leave it on the street, and the dirt is then stirred up by the wheels of the cars, and only stirred up on a few nights and on a few streets. When the sun is on the street evaporation begins, and if the vapor arising from the accumulation of dirt and slime is not more healthful than its odor is sweet, it is not to be desired from a sanitary standpoint. Yet this goes on day after day, the same objectionable matter remains on the streets' surface to be sprinkled and dried up until the following Providence takes pity upon the stupidity, or worse, of those having this matter in charge, opens the flood gates of heaven and the pest-breeding slime finds its way into the sewers.

At no time when water was artificially put upon the asphalt and granite, even after the sweeper has done its alleged work, can a lady cross the street without getting over her shoe soles in mud and slime; at no time after sprinkling and sweeping can a horse be driven on the streets without slipping.

But there is any necessity for sprinkling? Does it not sprinkle the asphalt and granite except before sweeping? If there was no dirt, slime or filth upon the street there would be no necessity for sprinkling at all, and if it was done there would be nothing to absorb the water and dry it up in its way to the sewer or evaporate in the air. It is in the case of a heavy shower, in the case of the streets would not be obnoxious to anyone.

In some cities these streets are regularly swept off with a rubber distributor, and in other cities a fine steel sieve, which removes every particle of dust and dirt from the streets, is used. In the case of St. Louis, the result of this is that there is no dirt to be removed, and the streets are left in a state of filth. The result of this is that there is no dirt to be removed, and the streets are left in a state of filth.

CONTRADICT THEM.

The House Minutes Fail to Corroborate Delegates' Statements.

NO AMENDMENTS TO MR. SCULLY'S BILL IN THE RECORD.

Clark Barrett's Official Proceedings Show That the Measure Passed as Introduced Without Alteration by the Ways and Means Committee of the House—Further Light on a Strange Transaction.

The developments in the matter of House Bill No. 46 or the Assessor and Water Rates bill, as it is better known, are becoming not only interesting but amusing. Mr. Tom Barrett, Clerk of the House of Delegates, has said that the amendment to the original bill of Mr. Scully was inserted by the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. This amendment asked for a raise in the salary of Clerk Barrett's friend, Mr. Thomas McCullough, the Meter and Elevator Inspector from \$1,200 to \$1,500 and an increase in the force of inspectors to thirteen instead of five. Mr. James P. Egan, who made the motion in the House not to concur in the Council amendment, which left the salary as it was originally, said that the members of the Ways and Means Committee inserted the amendment in Mr. Scully's bill, and on top of all this Mr. Wm. H. O'Brien, who virtually runs the Ways and Means Committee, said in an interview published in yesterday's Post-Dispatch that his committee altered the bill to suit themselves. Now, strange as it may seem, either the memories of these gentlemen are very defective or there is some mistake in Clark Barrett's minutes of the proceedings of the House of Delegates.

There is not the slightest evidence in the latter that the Ways and Means Committee ever changed or altered a single word in the bill, as it was originally introduced by the speaker of the House. NO AMENDMENT MADE. The Journal of the House of Delegates shows that Speaker Ward introduced the bill on May 10 last. On May 17 it was read for the second time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On May 20 the committee reported it back to the House without amendment. It was passed on May 21, after a vote of 22 yeas, there being no negative votes cast. It is to be presumed that these minutes are correct and that Mr. O'Brien has forgotten in exactly what way he altered the bill. He has not passed both by the House and Council. It is only the original bill which Mr. Scully introduced that is dragging now and creating all the trouble.

It is evident also from the published proceedings of the House that this amendment was attached not by the Ways and Means Committee, but by some one before the bill was originally introduced, because the Ways and Means Committee reported it back without any amendment and in the original shape it passed the Lower House. It was only when it reached the Council Committee and Mr. Scully was called on for an explanation of his bill that he was forced to confess to that body that some one had been tampering with the original bill, which Mr. Scully's original bill was McCullough's salary.

MR. O'BRIEN further stated in his interview yesterday that his committee could do what it pleased with any bill referred to it by the House. This is all very true, but the rule which has governed the House since its organization is that no bill should be introduced for consideration and report, is at least in the minutes about the bill, but by some one before the bill was originally introduced, because the Ways and Means Committee reported it back without any amendment and in the original shape it passed the Lower House. It was only when it reached the Council Committee and Mr. Scully was called on for an explanation of his bill that he was forced to confess to that body that some one had been tampering with the original bill, which Mr. Scully's original bill was McCullough's salary.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS. Speaker Ward and Mr. Egan were seen to-day in the House of Delegates and the former said that he thought it must be some error in the minutes about the bill having introduced the bill. It may have been taken for granted that the bill was connected with it. He said he knew nothing about the bill, or how the alterations in it were made.

Mr. Egan was uncommunicative on the subject, but said the bill was fixed up by some of the members, but he thought before it was introduced. Clark Barrett was inclined to get very hot. When spoken to on the subject he said that the bill was fixed up by some of the members, but he thought before it was introduced. Clark Barrett was inclined to get very hot. When spoken to on the subject he said that the bill was fixed up by some of the members, but he thought before it was introduced. Clark Barrett was inclined to get very hot. When spoken to on the subject he said that the bill was fixed up by some of the members, but he thought before it was introduced.

SALE OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH. It is Believed That It Has Been Purchased by the Western Union.

Telegrams were received on Chicago to-day stating that negotiations were nearly completed for the absorption of the Postal Telegraph Co. by the Western Union. These companies have long been rivals, but lately have been working in harmony. There have at various times been reports that a consolidation was about to be effected, but until to-day nothing definite has been known. While there has been no official announcement, it is generally believed that the sale has been consummated. It is in the line of the policy of the Western Union, which has had the reputation of absorbing all rival companies. The managers of neither company here know anything of the deal.

A QUESTION OF LAW. Can Oct. 21 Be Considered a Legal Holiday in Missouri?

There is not a little uncertainty as to the status of Oct. 21 as a legal holiday in this State. That it will be a national

